

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, from Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, from Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, from Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, from Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, from Port Phillip.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

FEBRUARY 26TH, 1886, CIVIL RECORDING.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1886, CIVIL RECORDING.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

DIARY.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

MAILS BY THE BOAT.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

NEWCASTLE.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

DEPARTURES.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

COASTERS INWARDS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS EXPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

CUSTOMS IMPORTS.

Albion, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 14th December, 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.
 Hunter (s.s.), 100 tons, Captain Thompson, to Port Phillip.

seemed to render her incapable of escaping from a thralldom and degradation which it is shocking to think any woman should endure in the midst of civilised society.

Our readers may remember that some time ago a public announcement was made to the effect that the Sydney University was to throw open its honours to a wider competition—that those honours were not to be confined to those who had the good fortune to be able to attend the lectures of the professors, but were to be accessible to all who under approved conditions could acquire the requisite knowledge to pass the examinations successfully. The announcement was first made at the last annual commemoration in the speech of the CHANCELLOR, and was understood to express the deliberate and matured decision of the Senate on a point which had been long under careful consideration. The language used by Mr. E. DIXON THOMSON on that occasion was as follows:—

"The total number of matriculated students now pursuing their studies in the University is forty-six. At no former period since its establishment has the number been so great. Gratifying as is this fact, the Senate have most anxious to extend still further the benefits of the institution by throwing it open to all classes of the community, wherever resident. With this view it has been determined to dispense with attendance upon lectures in the cases of such matriculated students as may establish a fair claim to exemption; but, nevertheless, to admit them to the general competition for degrees, honours, prizes, and scholarships. It has not been without the most mature consideration, and without feeling the grave responsibility which attaches to the Senate have resolved on making this important change in the regulations. But, seeing the provision which the Government and the Legislature have made for the support of the institution, and how many persons were practically excluded from its benefits under the regulations hitherto in force, the Senate have considered themselves imperatively bound to do so. As far as possible, every obstacle to a participation in academic distinctions and degrees, while steadily upholding the high standard of learning requisite for their attainment, has been removed. It is to be hoped that persons of great value in support of the adoption of the measure. In the London University, and in Trinity College, Dublin, as well as in the Melbourne University, similar regulations have been adopted, and it is believed that the University of Sydney will be able to maintain its position as a leading institution of the kind in the colony. The Senate at the same time are fully alive to the advantage of academic training, and are resolved to maintain the University as a teaching establishment. No alteration is contemplated in the laws or regulations requiring the attendance on the University lectures of the students belonging to the suffragan colleges, and it is believed that a large majority of the students will still avail themselves of the advantage of attending the professional lectures, and of forming those academic associations which so frequently prove both agreeable and advantageous to the student."

This statement was very explicit, and it was quite understood both by those who favoured the new plan and by those who disapproved of it. The announcement called forth some discussion in the newspapers. Some of the undergraduates expressed a fear that the value of the degrees would be lowered, and they petitioned to that effect. Other persons contended that this would not be, that it had not happened elsewhere when the proposed plan had been adopted, and that many additional competitors would be drawn to the examinations, and so really make the competition for the post of honour more severe. Meanwhile, the Senate made no change in their announcement, and several persons, in full faith in the permanence of the new arrangements, began to study with a view to preparing themselves for the coming matriculation examination. The exact number of persons who were thus specially moved to prepare for the examination we do not know, but we understand that it was not inconsiderable, for the first year of the experiment. There were enough to show that the new idea would be operative—that the relaxation of the rules met an actual and not merely ideal want, and that it would draw to the University several persons who would otherwise remain without it. A few weeks ago, and shortly before the date of the examination, an official advertisement appeared, inviting all "persons" who wished to secure exemption from attendance on the lectures at the University to send in their claims. We are not, therefore, disposed to accept the judgment of HUME in questions of life and death. If we could be persuaded that the conduct of the prisoner was clearly the result of insanity, and arose from the greatest misfortune which can befall a human being, we should not fall back on the doctrine of HUME. It is perfectly true, considered on a small scale, and in reference to the individual, that to put him out of the world may be a very good thing; but it is equally and solemnly true that that sacred regard for human life which watches over persons under hopeless disease—which tends the puny and dying infirm with constant care, which preserves even the most guilty from all unlawful violence, even at the risk of the life of the good, and which finally looks with scrupulous care into the mental condition of persons brought under the condemnation of the law; that all this anxious regard to human life is one of the great guarantees by which society is preserved. It imparts to all men the strongest conviction that no notions of the worthlessness of life permit life, either to themselves or others, will permit it to be shortened one hour of that space which is allotted to it by the ordinary physical laws on which depend the issues of life and death. We have the strongest conviction that the conduct of BERTRAND is reconcilable to nothing but insanity in any view of the most guilty crime, and that the only question which could arise, and which may still be worth consideration by those who have his fate in their hands, is whether that moral depravity which he has exhibited is the cause and limit of insanity, or whether natural insanity was the cause of his crime.

In reference to the unhappy woman who has escaped condemnation, although involved in a fearful guilt, perhaps that which was said by HUME on all that is necessary. The absence of such a person must be a relief to any society. We are, however, not to be unjust even to her. A woman of profligate habits, and holding the kind of intercourse she is shown to have done, and with a shrewd and clever mind, was not likely to be the dupe of BERTRAND, nor to share in the madness of his passion. There are too many of a similar character in every large community, and when the Judge tells us that there is no evidence by which she could be put upon her trial, there is surely no justification for assuming, without evidence, that she was a party to the murder of her husband—perhaps none that she was aware of the full guilt of BERTRAND immediately after KINER's death. Her subsequent communication with BERTRAND is explained by her desire to obtain an establishment at his expense. She lost her home by KINER's death, such as it was. It is difficult to see how she was a gainer, particularly after being indulged with such licence as she evidently enjoyed, and owing, probably, her degradation in part to that particular blindness and moral apathy of which he gave so strange an example.

The wife of the prisoner is an object of great compassion. She is evidently a person who naturally led to BERTRAND's apprehension, and finally to the disclosure of all the facts to the police. Are there any developments of a same mind which can be reconciled with this series of facts on the assumption of guilt? The evidence produced against the prisoner, chiefly furnished by himself, is yet attended with circumstances which really are scarcely consistent with the presumption of guilt. KINER was shot in the presence of his own wife, and the wife of BERTRAND. The bullet, according to the evidence, was fired close to his head, but without producing instant death. The nature of the wound itself is subject of conflicting testimony. BERTRAND, attempting to staunch the wound, seems not to have excited in the mind of KINER antipathy or suspicion. In addition to this a foreign medical practitioner was called in by BERTRAND, and held conversation with KINER in the German tongue. He thus had ample opportunity to receive as well as to elicit any communication which he might have made.

On the other hand, all the facts which were repeated to the jury fully agree with the statement of BERTRAND, that he himself fired the shot. He stated to his assistant, indeed, that KINER had been induced to believe that the pistol was not loaded, and to pull the trigger to frighten the ladies, and that, being loaded, it inflicted the wound. This distinction would have availed him nothing, as of course it would have been equally murder whether KINER was induced to fire under this representation, or whether the shot was delivered by BERTRAND's hand, but then, why tell this lie? Except that, just before the shot was fired, KINER was seen playing with his child, and providing a supper for his wife. The most striking fact upon the presumption of guilt is the card scene spoken of by Mrs. ROBERTSON. The description by BERTRAND given of the manner in which he succeeded in drawing off the attention of KINER was not likely to have been a mere freak of imagination, but bears the impress of reality—it was well calculated to prevent KINER discovering his assailant in time. We understand how it was possible for a wound not immediately fatal, or permanently depriving the victim of his senses, should have been dealt wholly unperceived by himself.

The question only remains—what could have been the mental condition of the person whose conduct was so sane and insane—so full of advantage and arrangement and yet seeming totally bereft of the most ordinary caution and prudence on a point which to him was a question of life and death? In pronouncing sentence the CHIEF JUSTICE threw out his conviction that this man had not that mind which God has pleased to give to almost all men—in other words—that there was some speciality in his mental constitution which separated him from the rest of mankind, and developed in him the moral qualities of a fiend. There is no doubt that mental disease is in some cases the stimulus to atrocious wickedness; not is it less true that often the psychological depression which includes that morbidness of the mind which is the forerunner of the most heinous crimes, is the first supposition, this man would have been an object of deep commiseration; in the last, there is the element of responsible criminality and the justification of punishment—but what if both met in him? It must have been to the CHIEF JUSTICE an anxious task to know on which side of the balance to incline his judgment, and how far the mental aberration so clearly proved by BERTRAND's conduct was reconcilable with legal sanity, and was to be attributed to the very memory of the crime itself, or to the indulgence of those criminal passions which had led to its perpetration.

In the case of Lord FERRELLS, who was executed for murder, it was remarked by HUME the historian, that whether he was mad or not was of little consequence to the world, as he was a person so dangerous that he ought to be deprived of life without regard to the question of sanity. The same writer, however, when acting as a moralist he treated of suicide, held that there was no harm in "letting a little blood from its ordinary channel." We are not, therefore, disposed to accept the judgment of HUME in questions of life and death. If we could be persuaded that the conduct of the prisoner was clearly the result of insanity, and arose from the greatest misfortune which can befall a human being, we should not fall back on the doctrine of HUME. It is perfectly true, considered on a small scale, and in reference to the individual, that to put him out of the world may be a very good thing; but it is equally and solemnly true that that sacred regard for human life which watches over persons under hopeless disease—which tends the puny and dying infirm with constant care, which preserves even the most guilty from all unlawful violence, even at the risk of the life of the good, and which finally looks with scrupulous care into the mental condition of persons brought under the condemnation of the law; that all this anxious regard to human life is one of the great guarantees by which society is preserved. It imparts to all men the strongest conviction that no notions of the worthlessness of life permit life, either to themselves or others, will permit it to be shortened one hour of that space which is allotted to it by the ordinary physical laws on which depend the issues of life and death. We have the strongest conviction that the conduct of BERTRAND is reconcilable to nothing but insanity in any view of the most guilty crime, and that the only question which could arise, and which may still be worth consideration by those who have his fate in their hands, is whether that moral depravity which he has

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.

[illegible]

6 feet 6 x 8 feet 6, 6 feet 6 x 8 feet 6, blue, gold,
1-inch fourpost, with rails, 4 feet 6 x 8 feet 6, blue, gold,
and flowers
in French, with rails, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet 6, blue, &c.
ash and folding, 2 feet 9 inches, blue, &c.
samples can be inspected in course of a day or two.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Reefs.

BUILDING MATERIALS, IN PITT-STREET

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises in Pitt-street, adjoining No. 164, on the north side, **THURSDAY** next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock, The two-storied brick mill house, long known as the residence of Dr. Blizard, the brick built stable and coachhouse and other erections of wood and brick, in lots, for the convenience of purchasers.

The whole must be removed within three weeks from the day of sale.

Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr.
Thomas Peste.

Suburban and Country Properties.

UPPER FADDINGTON.
LOTS 12 AND 13 OF SECTION 2, Alexander's estate
divided, 40 feet frontage to the South Head Road,
with a depth of 99 feet.
LOT 20 OF SECTION 2, 20 feet frontage to Jun-
street, at the rear of the above, depth about 120 feet.
* * * The whole of the above forms a beautiful site on the
heights of Faddington, for one or two houses.

ANGLESY, WAVERLEY.
LOTS 21, 22, 67, AND 68 of this subdivision, having 1
feet frontage to two roads, with a depth of 295 feet.

VILLAGE OF ROSKVILLE,
ROSE BAY.
LOTS 25 to 35, SECTION 2, having 675 feet to Beaumont

LOT 7, SECTION 1, 40 feet frontage to Beaumont-street
depth 146½ feet.

**CASTLE FORBES,
PATRICK'S PLAINS.**

SMALL FARM, having 6 chains 60 links frontage
Lockyer's Road from Matildra to Singleton, with
depth of about 23 chains.

EAST GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.
Allotment 4 of SECTION 10, fronting Brougham st.
Victoria streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th March,
11 o'clock, the following property:

The above described properties, plans of which may
be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

STORE SHEEP.
IMPORTANT SALE OF 1000 CLASMS MURRAY

SHEEP, IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Terms.—Half-cash; residue by approved bill at month's date from sale, with bank discount added.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by Mr. E. Rance, Esq., to sell by public auction at his Room, 200 Exchange, George Street, Sydney, on **WEDNESDAY, the 14th of March** next, if not previously sold by private contract.

ALL the following, **NUMBER 11,500, MORE OR LESS**, now running on certain lands, of which the lease is about to expire, on **FLYER'S CREEK** in the neighbourhood of **CARCOAR** are offered for sale, and the purchaser will be **ABLE** to the order of the purchaser anywhere **WITHIN 250 MILES OF CHANGE.**

Mr. Rance reserves the right of the site of squatters to this opportunity of purchasing a large lot of **REALLY FIRST-CLASS PURE BRED MERINOS**, and to point out that they are a **WHOLE** lot of the best of large and to **DEP. TO** the entirety of the stock of the late **WILLIAM LAWSON, Esq.**, the Hon. Thomas Leely, Esq. of N. P. Baily, Esq., and

THE SPECIFICATION is as follows:—		
KWES.—2 years old	1430	61
3 ditto ditto	1380	
4 ditto ditto	1340	
Aged	1200	
WETHERS.—2 years old	1700	
3 ditto ditto	1500	
WEANERS.—About mixed sexes	500	21
HAMS.—Well bred	200	22
TOTAL SHEEP, MORE OR LESS		11,400

Inspection is invited to the stock in the above lot.

N.B.—THERE HAS BEEN NO SCAB IN THE DISTRICT FOR TWENTY YEARS.

16 VALUABLE FARMS,
On the Clarence River.

For Sale by Auction, without reserve.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.

MR. HENRY MAURICE has received

IV) instructions from Mr. P. C. Graves to be by auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock sharp, at the Grand Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton, Clarence River.

The property known as Mr. W. Johnson's pre-emptive purchase, on the South Arm, and Coldstream, Clarence River, in farms, 100 acres and upwards.

Such an opportunity of purchasing first-class farms on the best agricultural river in the colony seldom presents itself, and the auctioneer can assert without hesitation that the above property contains some of the richest brush in the Clarence River.

All of the fifteen farms have large river frontages.

Terms as usual.

MONDAY, March 12th.

At 11 o'clock sharp.

To Railways Contractors, Builders, Farmers, Draymen, and others.

**Important and
PEREMPTORY SALE
of**

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, DOBBING, DRAY
HORSES, AND ALL THE BORING AND
BLASTING TOOLS, WOODEN BUILDING
STORES, FURNITURE, &c.

At the Snuggers (Brisbane) Water Works.
The Working Plant of Messrs. Donovan and Hulse,
Contractors for the Reservoir.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
and Completion of Contract.

ROBERT CRAWFORD has received in-
structions from Messrs. Donovan and Hulse,
Contractors for the Reservoir of the Water Works, to
by auction, on the 1st of Works at Snuggers, on MONDAY,
March 12th, 11 o'clock, to sell by public auction
The whole of their valuable plant, viz.,—
26 head heavy draught horses, in first-class condition
seconded to dobbins and dray work
14 sets of harness, with spring lines and dobbin chains
all complete
5 ditto shaft ditto
21 dobbins all in good repair
22 barrow ditto

5 days.
Water carts and spring carts
Chaff machine, corn crusher, &c.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, comprising,
1 36 lb. bellows
1 screw and bench vice
1 pair tongs
21 hammers and swedges
2 hand hammers, and 1 9-lb. hammer
20 t-bars and dies
1 die shoeing tool
1 lever brace, iron dig, wheel traveller, &c.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, viz.,
Sinking and spelling hammers, steel drills, iron jumpers,
picks, nails, gas, wedges, scrapers, crowbars, iron
and copper steamers, tempering horns, anvil chain &c.
A lot of splitting tools, bustles, &c.
30-foot Galienian pump, in good working order
4 new American cast-iron wheels
2 ditto No. 5, Birmingham
1 Liddell's shovels, new
A large variety of picks and shovels, lately in use
A quantity of iron and steel
2 12-lb. balls and single blocks to match
2 18-lb. iron shovels, with bolts, spooks, and chain

5 days
Water carts and spring carts
Chaff machine, corn crusher, &c.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, comprising,
1 36 lb. bellows
1 anvil and bench vice
14 pair tongs
21 hammers and swedges
2 hand hammers, and 1 9-lb. hammer
1 set lute and 1 set
1 double shoeing tool
Lever brace, iron dogs, wheel traveller, &c.
4 DERRICKING TOOLS, viz.,—
Sinking and spilling hammer, steel drill, iron jumper
picks, nails, gale, wedges, scrapers, crowbars, iron
and copper steamers, tempering horns, snag chain &c.
A lot of splitting tools, bustles, &c.
30-foot Galieniana pump, in good working order
4 American iron cans, new—
2 ditto No. 5, Birmingham (Liddell's) shovels, new
A large variety of picks and shovels, lately in use
A quantity of iron and steel
A quantity of balls and single bolts to match
2 18-inch iron shovels, with stags, specks, and chains
complete, for horse-rad
A large quantity of wooden buildings, lately erected, as
follows, viz.,—
A quantity of pine planks and other loose timber.
FURNITURE, viz.,—
Iron and brass tables, chairs, stools, looking glasses,
and a large assortment of kitchen utensils, suitable
for an hotel or boarding-house
1 American (double ear) stove, capable of cooking
100 men
And a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise
in an advertisement.

The auctioneer, in calling the attention of the public
generally to the above important sale, would especially
draw notice to the superior description of horse stock,
both for domestic and export purposes, and to the
colonies. The proprietors have with great care and
judgement, selected their stock from the markets of New
South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Their condition
is first-class.

Intending buyers can have the opportunity (up to day
of sale) of testing the stanchness of each horse, by applying
the test of the "tail pull."

The dobbie and drag, harrows, and other plant
generally used in the colonies, will be sold by the

complete, for horses used
A large quantity of wooden buildings, lately erected, and
in good repair
A quantity of pine planks and other loose timber.
FURNITURE, viz.:-
Iron bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, looking glasses, and
and a large assortment of kitchen utensils, suitable
for an hotel or boarding-house
1 American (double size) stove, capable of cooking
150 men
And a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise
in an advertisement.

The auctioneer, in calling the attention of the public
generally to the above important sale, would especially
draw notice to the superior description of horse stock, which
for debbie, and dry work cannot be equalled in the
colonies. The proprietors have with great care and outlay
enlarged, selected their stock from the markets of New
South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Their condition
is first-class.

Intending buyers can have the opportunity (up to day
sale) of testing the stamens of each horse, by applying
to the owners on the works.

The debbies and drys, harras, and other plant are
capital working order, as will be seen on inspection.

Lanchester will be provided.

No reserve.

Terms of sale.

